The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

VOL. I. R. D. BECKLEY, General Agent. ALEXANDRIA, VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876. TERMS: $1.50 PER YEAR. NO. 3.

Changing Guides.

Along the road the travelers go,
A motley cavalcade;
At midnight, midst fast falling snow,
The march awhile is stayed.

And great and small, and one and all,
Hot youth and lagging age,
They gather, waiting round the stone
Which marks another stage.

The journey's done, the stage is run,
The guide must say farewell
(Hark! down the wind the travelers deem
They hear a passing bell).

A stage behind, when wailed the wind
Across a snowy wold,
They halted, and they halt this night,
Upon a midnight cold.

Till this same guide, who stands beside
The stone, now midnight's near,
Came, muffled—none his face could see,
And none his voice could hear.

If he were glad, if he were sad,
Not one of them could know;
But even as they went along
His veil he lifted slow.

If he were sad, if he were glad,
If he brought good or ill,
They did not know; but, day by day,
He told his tale; and still.

Some called it sad, some said 'twas glad—
So wondrous was the tale,
Each saw him as no other saw,
Who looked behind his veil.

The stage is run, the tale is done,
The guide must say farewell—
And on the wind there comes the sound
As of a passing bell.

Now he must go; the winds wail low
Across the snowy wold;
He takes each traveler by the hand—
His hand is ever cold.

Of one and all, both great and small,
How loth soe'er they be,
Whatever's false of all they have,
He claims it for his fee.

They plead in vain, for loth or fain,
They thus his fee must pay;
But nothing that was truly theirs
The guide can take away.

And when he goes none ever knows;
Their grasp is strong and warm—
They think they hold him still—but he
Is whirling down the storm.

Ere they can say "Farewell for aye!"
Far down the storm he's gone.
The new guide stands with muffled face
Beside the halting stone.

At midnight thus the cavalcade
Is halted on the plain.
When midnight's past, to meet their guide
The march sets forth again.

A DEAD MAN.

A Story of Red Tape in Russia---Dead but Still Alive.

It was just before the opening of the railway from Taganrog to Kharkof in 1869, and I was driving these dreary distances in autumn. For the first two days and nights the weather was lovely, but on the third morning, soon after sunrise, the sky became covered with heavy, torn, and jagged clouds, a northerly wind arose, and with thunder, lightning, cold gale, and snow, the winter burst on us as it yearly breaks on southern Russia. In half an hour the rich, black, rolling plains had become an ocean of inky mud, and we reached the post station of Donski only to find the order—"Impossible to proceed."

I called for tea, and the samovar was brought in by a fine, upright, gray bearded man, whom, from his black velvet tunic and slashed sleeves, I took to be the postmaster himself. He was followed into the room by a noble looking Cossack woman of his own age, who said: "Little husband, why don't you ask the lord if he will eat a partridge and a bit of bread? The kurupatka is plump, and the day will be long before his troika can be harnessed to face the storm." She smiled sweetly as she spoke—he smiled lovingly upon her; then she left us, looking lingeringly back.

"Your wife's in love with you still, and you with her, postmaster," I said. "You must have beaten her well when she was young for her to love you so. How long is it since you were married?" "I am sixty," he replied; "I was married at twenty-five, thirty-five years ago—five years before I died." "What?" said I. "Five years before my death. Is it possible that you don't know my story? You must have come from a long way off, for I have heard that it is told even upon the Azof."

And throwing his legs across a chair, without more ado, he spoke thus:

"I was born in 1809, and can remember the return from Paris of my father and uncle—Cossacks of the Don. Those were graud days, when every Cossack was an officer by birth, and when the Hetman Platof was king of Europe, conqueror of the Turks and of the French, and friend and equal of the white Tsar. Now, this Petersburg Tsar says that we're no better than his great Russian slaves, and for years my saber and long pistol have hung upon the wall unused; and when I have worn my red banded cap and my red striped breeches I've always hid as much as I could of the stripe in my boots, for I'm ashamed of it now; and they're even going to take away our privilege of the supply of salt.

"In 1834, as a young postmaster, for my father was dead, with a good place and a handsome beard, I was the best match in the two church villages around. I could pick my wife, and I chose Olga, that you saw just now."

"There," said I.

"Ah, wait and see! Wait, little lord. Don't be impatient. Olga was as lovely as she was good. You have seen her in her sixtieth year; her goodness is what it was, and, though I may be an unsafe judge, her beauty, I think, is not yet gone."

He looked at me. I nodded.

"We were happy at first, but I was young. I felt the chain. I was faithful to her as far as women went, but not kind. We had no children. One day in 1839 she was in low spirits about me, and flung her arms upon a sudden about my neck, with 'Do you really love me, little John?' 'You know I do.' 'But not as I love you.' To tell you what thoughts flashed in an instant through my mad mind would be impossible. That what she said was true! That while I did love her in a kind of way, I was bound to her for life whether I would or no. In a fit of wild rage I struck her one short, sharp blow. She looked at me with despair in her eyes, and walked slowly into our other room. I ran into the stable yard. 'Harness a troika,' said I to the starosta. 'I leave at once for Kharkof with dispatches that the courier dropped, and that I've found upon the floor. Quick! quick! the best courier horses.' In an instant they were ready. Merrily jingled the bells in the crisp air. Paul took the reins, and off I whirled. In twenty hours I was at Kharkof. To my friend the starosta at the Kharkof station, who was equal in rank and pay to most postmasters themselves, I said: 'Do me a service, little friend, as I would do one for you. I am going to leave my wife, to whom I have been unkind, and am going to enlist in the guards. But I wish her to forget me, and she must think me dead. Write to her in a week and tell her that I was taken with the cholera and died. Beg her to forgive me for my unkindness; say that I was grateful for her love, and that it was my last wish that she should marry again some lad more worthy of her than myself. Make interest to have the station continued to her as postmistress. She was a priest's daughter and can write.'

"We crossed ourselves; he swore; we bowed to the image in the corner of the stable, we kissed, and in five minutes I was gone. At the recruiting office I enlisted for the empress' regiment of cuirassiers of the guard as a fourteen years' volunteer and in a false name. I'd of course no papers, but they asked no questions, for I was a fine recruit. My beard was shaved, my hair was cut, and when I got to Petersburg and was fitted with my uniform and eagle-crowned helmet no one would have known me. I rose to be sergeant and second riding master. From your padarojna I see that you are English. Now, in 1853, when I had served my time, there were rumors of war in Turkey against you, and tempting offers were made to me to stop and drill the new recruits. But I was wretched, and home sickness drove me south, though if I found my wife dead or married again I intended to kill myself. Petersburg is not a place for Cossacks either. By brooding over the past I had become madly in love with my wife. It was no use for me to tell myself that I had left her well off; that she was married again and happy; that she was forty-four and fat; or else, perhaps, a scarecrow. I was madly in love. I got my discharge and pension papers, and started south. At Kharkof my friend was 'dead.' What if she too were dead? 'Who keeps the Donski post-station now?' I murmured, crossing myself the while under my long cloak. 'The widow.' 'A widow that has kept it fourteen years?' 'The same.'

"In eighteen hours I was there. I recognized two of the old men, but they not me. I rushed into the house. She was at her day-book writing, not changed. Only graver, and with silver in her black hair. 'My own little Olga,' in the best style of old days. She did not turn to look at me, but threw up her arms and fell forward on the table. I rushed to her and felt her heart, with mine, too, all but ceasing to beat. In a moment she came to herself—our lips fast glued together. That was in 1858. This is 1869. Sixteen years gone like a day. We have made up for the past, little lord.

"But would you believe it? That wretched government at Petersburg insists that I am dead, and that the Donski station is kept by my widow. Or else they say the cuirassier riding master must be dead, and with him his pension. My widow accepts the situation with a smile, for our neighbors all know better than to believe the government, but she keeps the books, signs the receipts and pays the taxes. I draw my pension in my cuirassier name.

Two Legal Giants in Court.

Old Squire Gerrish, of Newburyport, Mass., is a genial soul, who has a host of legal reminiscences. An intimate friend of Webster, Edward Everett and Rufus Choate, and a law partner of Caleb Cushing, he had a rare opportunity of collecting anecdotes and details that are very interesting now. While connected with Cushing a time came when those two Titans, Cushing and Choate, were on opposite sides in an important suit. On the day when the case was called the court room was crowded. A battle between such men was a novelty, even in that epoch of brains. To the amazement of judge, jury and spectators both Cushing and Choate were somewhat anxious for a "continuance"—in other words, for a postponement of trial. As a usual thing both gentlemen were always anxious to force a case to trial, being in a state of "chronic preparation," as Webster once said in speaking of Choate. "In going out of court," says Mr. Gerrish, "I met Choate, and said:

"'How is it you were ready for a continuance to-day? It is a little odd of you.'"

"Choate replied; "Oh, I am a little pressed for business, and can afford to let this case stand over!"

"Said I: "Choate, this is sheer nonsense. I'll tell you what the matter is. You are afraid of Cushing."

"So I am," was the reply; "and I am not ashamed to own it, either."

"Well, well," said I, "this is pretty good. The idea of Rufus Choate being frightened. What on earth do you fear in Cushing?"

"Mr. Gerrish, I will tell you. I am afraid of his overwhelming knowledge of law."

In the afternoon Cushing came into the office. I went for him at once. "Caleb, what was the matter to-day; why didn't you insist on trying that case?"

"Oh!" he replied, "the weather is warm, and we have much to attend to, and I didn't care to hurry matters."

"Now, Cushing, be honest; were you not a little afraid of Choate?"

"Well, Gerrish, to be candid about it, I was. Are you satisfied now?"

I then inquired what he feared Choate for. "Do you think," said I, "that he knows any more than you do?"

"No, sir, I don't," was the answer, "but I'm afraid of the rascal's influence with a jury, right or wrong."

The two men had been so often associated that each knew the other's strong points, and felt timid.

A Female Footpad.

As the stage plying between Honesdale and Hamilton, Pa., had entered the long and dismal woods north of Middle Valley, and had nearly reached the iron bridge, Oliver Wilcox, the driver, saw what he supposed to be the figure of a woman standing by the wayside, beckoning him to stop, which he did. The figure then asked, in a strangely masculine voice, to ride to Middle Valley. Mr. Wilcox sprung to the ground to assist the figure enveloped in petticoats aboard, but before he could proffer assistance a large hand threw open the coach door, and a very large foot, incased in a heavy boot, was placed on the step. Wilcox saw the hand, saw the foot incased in a heavy boot, and shot a glance at the face of the would-be passenger. It was a strange face for a female; although enveloped in a veil, a beard was perceptible. It was but a second, and the sharp sighted mail carrier acted upon the instant. "Wait a moment, please, until I arrange the lap-robes," said Wilcox, in the most careless manner possible. The large foot was withdrawn, and the figure once more stood in the road. Wilcox placed his foot firmly in the step, and bending over as if to arrange the robes, chirped to his spirited horses, which flew away like the wind. Bang, bang, rang the report of a revolver upon the air, and two balls whistled in dangerous proximity to the driver's head. The driver regained his seat, and urging his horses to their utmost speed drove into Middle Valley. Two holes showed where the bullets passed through the coach. What was the intention of the person in disguise is, of course, mere conjecture.

By holding a piece of glass before the mouth of a person supposed to be dead, and by observing whether any moisture collects, you may ascertain whether or not any breathing, however faint, exists.

The Pig's Start in Life.

The pig is an animal that has its wits about it quite as soon after birth as the chicken. I therefore selected it as a subject of observation. The following are some of my observations: That vigorous young pigs get up and search for the teat at once, or within one minute after their entrance into the world; that if removed several feet from their mother, when aged only a few minutes, they soon find their way back to her, guided apparently by the grunting she makes in answer to their squeaking. In the case I observed the old sow rose in less than an hour and a half after pigging, and wet out to eat; the pigs ran about, tried to eat various matters, followed their mother out, and sucked while she stood eating. One pig I put in a bag the moment it was born, and kept it in the dark until it was seven hours old, when I placed it outside the sty, a distance of ten feet from where the sow lay concealed inside the house. The pig soon recognized the low grunting of its mother, went along outside the sty struggling to get over the under or the lower bar. At the end of five minutes it succeeded in forcing itself through under the bar at one of the few places where that was possible. No sooner in than it went without a pause into the pig house to its mother, and was at once like the others in its behavior. Two little pigs I blindfolded at their birth. One of them I placed with its mother at once; it soon found the teat and begun to suck. Six hours later I placed the other a little distance from the sow; it reached her in half a minute, after going about rather vaguely; in half a minute more it found the teat. Next day I found that one of the two left with the mother, blindfolded, had got the blinders off; the other was quite blind, walked about freely, knocking against things. In the afternoon I uncovered its eyes, and it went round and round as if it had sight, and had suddenly lost it. In ten minutes it was scarcely distinguishable from one that had had sight all along. When placed on a chair it knew the height to require considering, went down on its knees and leaped down. When its eyes had been unvailed twenty minutes I placed it and another twenty feet from the sty. The two reached the mother in five minutes and at the same moment. *Popular Science Monthly.*

Disappearance of Georgia Lakes.

A third lake in Lowndes county, Georgia, is emptied of its waters by subterranean passages. What is the matter? Lowndes county had within its borders numbers of lakes, from ten to five hundred (and several beyond 1,000) acres in size, and it may be that these lakes are all connected with a grand underground water course? In September, 1875, one run off, and left quantities of fish in holes of water about upon the bottom of the lake. In January another, five miles off, did the same thing, and now Grassy pond, a lake covering about five hundred acres between the two here mentioned, has left its millions of fishes out of water. Lately a report spread all over the county that Grassy pond was low enough to rake the fish out with nets, and by sundown over one hundred people collected at the place with dipped or cast nets. The first haul with the seine caught enough trout, jack, bream and speckled perch to make a "mess" for all present, and during the night all the water disappeared and there were millions of fish left dead upon dry land. The next day the planters hitched up their wagons and hauled load after load and scattered them in their fields for manure, and thousands were left at the mercy of buzzards, hogs and other creatures of prey. Such quantities of fish and such destruction has never been known in the history of Lowndes county. We learn that Grassy pond is filling up again, but it is too late to save the fish.

A Preference.

"If you prefer the keg of lager or the bottle of wine to me," said Mary, "just take them to the magistrate, and get married to them."

"What do you mean?" said John.

"Just what I say. I don't want a young man to come here evenings chewing cloves to hide his breath, and hide his habits of drinking. If you like lager more than you love me, just marry it at once, and don't divide your affections between woman and wine, or a woman and lager; love and liquor have no affinity."

"Why, Mary, how you talk!" exclaimed John.

"Yes, I mean what I say; unless you sign the pledge and keep it, you had better not come here again."

John did sign the pledge, and he kept it, and he married Mary.

A Tailor's Riot.

The season of 1805 at the Haymarket theater, London, was marked by the drollest riot in theatrical annals. Some years previously Foote had produced a burlesque piece, the authorship of which is unknown to this day, entitled "The Tailors, or a Tragedy for Warm Weather." The satire of the piece appears to have given great umbrage to the craft from which it was named. Dowton announced its revival for his benefit, an announcement which roused the indignation of the knights of the needle; they held a meeting and vowed to oppose it with might and main; menacing letters were written to the beneficiare informing him that seventeen thousand tailors would attend to hiss and hoot the play. One, who signed himself "Death," wrote to inform one of the proprietors of the theater that ten thousand more could be there if necessary. In defiance of these doughty threats, however, the bill was unchanged. But when the night came it was soon discovered that the brotherhood meant deeds as well as words. In the gallery they contrived to secure every seat except two, and to monopolize nearly every other part of the house. Dowton's appearance was the signal for the uproar to begin; a pair of shears was thrown at him; he offered twenty pounds reward to any person who would point out the offender, but no person would betray him. Finding the audience would not listen to a word, Dowton offered to change the piece to "The Village Lawyer," but the riot had assumed proportions too formidable to be appeased, and the uproar within was sustained by mobs of tailors without. A magistrate was sent for, special constables called out, but they were helpless against the number of the rioters, and the disturbance continued to increase until the arrival of a troop of light guards, who seized sixteen and put the remainder to flight.

Scenes at an Execution.

A letter from Fort Smith, Arkansas, says of the execution of five men there: All six of the doomed men rose early and ate a hearty breakfast. Soon after this a reprieve from the President for Sanders was received, which left but five of the doomed men to suffer on the scaffold. About six o'clock the shackles were removed from the doomed men. The usual black gowns, at the request of the men, were dispensed with. The morning hours were passed in company with their spiritual advisers. At 10:45 the guard formed, and the prisoners were marched out, heavily ironed, arm-in-arm with their guards, through a dense crowd to the gallows.

At 11:48 the trap was sprung, and the five bodies dangled in the air. Wilson died in eight minutes, Sealey and Ishtonubbee in nine, Leach in ten, and McGee instantly. Sealey groaned several minutes. Wilson's limbs touched, and he broke the crucifix from the ribbon attached to his neck, holding it in his death grip. The bodies were then cut down.

The crowd was orderly and quiet. There were 7,000 spectators. There was one accidental shot. Wilson urged all his friends to join the Catholic church and meet in heaven. The remarks of the Indians were interpreted by an Indian. Leach forgave the court and all his enemies. Many of Ozer Sanders' Indian friends were present, and were jubilant at his reprieve.

A Reasonable Mother.

A dwelling house in Detroit took fire in one of the chambers the other night from an exploding kerosene lamp. The flames were extinguished after a sharp struggle by the woman of the house, who had her hands pretty badly burned. She was relating her adventures to a neighbor next morning, and the woman asked:

"Why didn't you raise an alarm—where was Bessie?"

"Bessie and her beau were courting in the parlor," was the calm reply.

"And you never called to them?"

"Not a word. I have known of cases where a sudden alarm has upset a young man just as he was about to [illegible] and changed the whole future [illegible] lives."

A Farmer's [illegible]

The Walla Wa[illegible] tory) *Spirit* sa[illegible] farmer's wif[illegible] this spring [illegible] mountains [illegible] acres in [illegible] pared a[illegible] eighteen [illegible] once a [illegible] and dis[illegible] suppli[illegible] duce. [illegible] duti[illegible] tere[illegible]

Facts and Fancies.

The Boston verdict is that Brignoli improves with age. Then his voice must be old whine.

The governor of Iowa has appointed a woman to act as chaplain of the Anamosa penitentiary.

The customary salutation in Washington nowadays is: "How is your investigation coming on?"

"Black Hills soap" is the latest novelty. There is as much gold in each cake as there is in the Black Hills, whence the name.

The Chicago *Tribune*, after mature deliberation, has come to the conclusion that in a good many railroad cases the receiver is as bad as the thief.

There are one hundred seats at the San Francisco stock board, and since last year their price has advanced from $20,000 till now $35,000 are vainly bid for one.

Fat men, and men with tight boots, will be gratified to learn that there are only thirty-eight miles of walking required to obtain a full view of the Centennial.

The Cincinnati Light Guards will march to the Centennial. The company consists of seventy-five men. A grand reception will be given the company before starting.

There is an old German proverb to the effect that a great war leaves the country with three armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners, and an army of thieves.

Wanted—A cover for bare suspicion; a veil for the face of nature; buttons for the breaches of privilege; binding for a volume of smoke; cement for broken engagements.

Three United States senators will be elected in the next two months—one in May from Connecticut, one in the same month from Rhode Island and one in June from New Hampshire.

A Western editor met a well educated farmer recently, and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen. The farmer sent him a pig and charged him $9.75 for it.

Salt mackerel for breakfast at this season of the year clears the complexion, invigorates the intellect, and imparts a flavor to the mustache that will vanquish the most obstinate odor of hair dye.

A young girl of Indiana, who was unable to induce any one to assist her, disinterred the remains of her infant sister and buried them beside its mother, in accordance with the dying wish of the latter.

Old lady (holding a very small cabbage)—"What! Ten cents for such a thing?" Polite grocer's clerk—"Yes, ma'am; but it's because of the Centennial, ma'am. There's so many furriners a-comin' that smoke, cabbages is riz."

A terrible story is told in the Moscow *Gazette* of a party who were traveling on sledges, not very far from the city of Moscow. A troop of wolves attacked them, and only one succeeded in his escape; twenty three were torn in pieces.

That was a philosophical urchin who, when he was nine years old, having lost his rabbits by dogs and his pigeons by rats, said to his little sister: "Sis, my opinion is that the happiest period of a boy's life is when he is between three and four years old."

A New York lawyer employed a new boy the other day, and when the lad asked for instructions, the attorney replied: "Your instructions are to be taken in general. Keep the office clean, borrow coal whenever you can, and under no circumstances must you ever lend my umbrella to a lawyer."

A Dublin woman, jealous of her husband, threatened to drown herself in a tub of water that stood on the porch. "You dare not hold your head in it until I touch you," said the man. The excited woman at once [illegible] head in the [illegible]

The People's Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE AND CURRENT EVENTS IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square, one insertion.....$ 75
" two " 1 00
" one month..... 1 50

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SUBSCRIPTION.

$1.50 for one year, $1.00 for six months, or until after the close of the campaign ; 50 cents for three months or 18 cents a month invariably in advance. Six copies one month $1.00, larger number in proportion. Single copies 5 cents.

Communications relating to the business of this paper, subscription, advertisements and business notices should be addressed to T. B. PINN, Box 52, Alexandria, Va.

Articles intended for publication, or relating to editorial matter, should be addressed to J. W. CROMWELL. 1511 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Strict compliance with the above regulations will facilitate the dispatch of business.

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Egbert Terry, Charlottesville, Va.
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Saturday, April 29, 1876.

The New York Tribune is sad because Virginia will not be officially represented in the Centennial at Philadelphia, but it trusts that the Militia of the Old Dominion will be up on the Fourth of July.

The State was too poor to make an appropriation, but not too poor to indulge in a debate over the matter costing more than the amount desired for the Centennial. At least one element of the Militia of Virginia will be at Philadelpha. The Attucks and Carney Guards of Richmond, are expected.

If the Federal office holders in Virginia contribute as they should, there would be no lack of support for several strong Republican sheets throughout the State. It needs no miscroscopic vision to discern the motives and penetrate the principles of those Republicans who have not one cent to contribute to the support of Republican newspapers. Their principles are the "five loaves and the two fiishes." when these are gone they take a roof in their noses and indulge in astronomical observations in broad daylight, as they pass the common laborer, or the poor white who have least, but who sacrifice most, for the cause of the Republicans. The days of such Republicans are not long. Soon the chaff will be separated from the wheat; it will be bound in bundles to be burned, and there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

THE REPLY OF MR. BLAINE TO REPEATED INTIMATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE RECENT LIBELOUS SCANDALS affecting his official and private character is a plain, straight forward statement, completely setting at rest all rumors that have been afloat. Mr. Harrison of Indianoplis may receive the congratulations of his friends, if he likes, on the part he has acted in this matter, but another such stupid piece of scandal mongering of his making, will entitle him to high honors in the [illegible] of which the genius of the New [illegible] and Whitelaw Reid, are [illegible]iest, surest way is for them to set the people's will at defiance.

The result of the Investigation at Philadelphia, shows that the Secretary of the Navy is not in anyway compromised by the transactions at the Navy Yard

The Freeman's Bank investigation brings to light the dishonest practices and loose management under which so many hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost to the poor of the South.

White men were the principal gainers, men who were not politicians; therefore, it cannot be placed to the discredit of the Republican party that the Freedmen's Bank has failed any more it can inure to the benefit of the Democratic Party who throughout the South opposed the Freedmen's Bank. Give us now legislation to guarantee the people from loss,

As we believed, it appears that Mr. Leipold the Commissioner, who in fact runs the present machinery for winding up the Freedmen's Bank, has been playing "bull and bear" with the stock of the defunct bank. Mr. Leipold virtually controls the whole machinery, because Mr, Purvis and Mr. Creswell, the other Commissioners each pay Mr. Leipold $500, and they draw the remainder of their salary without doing anything but make an occasional visit to the brown stone building oppposite the Treasury Department. If the bill of the Committee is to be so amended that there is to be one Commissioner instead of three, Mr. Leipold should not be that one.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

On Monday 25th, inst., while the House was in Committee of the whole on the District Tax bill, by common consent Mr. Blaine rose to make a personal explanation with regard to recent newspaper scandals reflecting upon his integrity as a statesman.

Mr. BLAINE said:

Mr. Speaker: With the leave of the House so kindly granted I shall proceed to submit certain facts and correct certain errors personal to myself. The dates of the correspondence embraced in my statement will show that it was impossible for me to make it earlier. I shall be as brief as the circumstances will permit. For some months past a charge against me has been circulating in private, and was recently made public, designing to show that I had in some indirect manner received the large sum of $64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Co., in 1871, for what services or what purpose has never been stated. The alleged proof of this serious accusation was based, according to the original story, upon the authority of E. H. Rollins, treasurer of the Union Pacific Company, who, it was averred, had full knowledge that I got the money, and also upon the authority of Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers of New York, through whom the draft for $64,000 was said to have been negotiated for my benefit, as they confidently knew. Hearing of this charge some weeks in advance of its publication, I procured the following statements from the two principal witnesses who were quoted as having such definite knowledge against me.

ROLLINS' LETTER.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Co.,
BOSTON, March, 31, 1876.

Hoe. James G. Blaine:

Dear Sir: In response to your inquiry, I beg leave to state that I have been treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company since April 8,'71,and have necessarily known of all disbursements made since that date. During that entire period and up to the present time, I am sure that no money has been paid in any way or to any person by the company in which you were interested in any matter whatever.

I make this statement in justice tothe company, to you and myself.

Very respectfully yours, E. H. ROLLINS.

MORTON, BLISS AND CO.'S LETTER,

NEW YORK, April 6, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine:

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry we [illegible] to say that no draft, note or check or [illegible] evidence of value has ever passed [illegible]gh our books in which you were known [illegible] have any interest of any kind [illegible]

[illegible]r respectfully, your obe- [illegible]
[illegible]MORTON, BLISS & CO.

[illegible]ing reading the letter [illegible], said that the [illegible] to be confined to [illegible]passed through [illegible]y might have [illegible]as interested, [illegible]ade on their [illegible]ing made to [illegible]sed me the

NEW YORK, April 13, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: It has been suggested to us that our letter of the 6th instant was not sufficiently inclusive or exclusive. In that letter we stated that no draft, note, or check, or other evidence of value had ever passed through our books in which you were known or supposed to have any interest, direct or indirect.

It may be proper for us to add that nothing has been paid by us in any form or at any time to any person or any corporation, in which you were known, believed or supposed to have any interest whatever.

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants. MORTON, BLISS & Co.

The two witnesses quoted for the original charge, having thus effectually disposed of it, the charge itself reappeared in another form to this effect, viz: That a certain draft was negotiated at the house of Morton, Bliss & Co, in 1871, through Thomas A. Scott, then president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the sum of $64,000, and that $75,000 of the bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company were pledged as collateral; that the Union Pacific company paid the draft and took up the collaterals: that the cash proceeds of it went to me, and that I had furnished, or sold, or in some way conveyed or transferred to Thomas A. Scott these Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds which had been used as collateral; that the bonds in reality had belonged to me or some friend or constituent of mine for whom I was acting. I endeavor to state the charge in its boldest form and in all its phrases.

I desire here and now to declare that all and every part of this story that connects my name with it is absolutely untrue, without one particle of foundation, in fact, and without a tittle of evidence to substantiate it. I never had any transaction of any kind with Thomas A.Scott concerning bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road, or the bonds of any other railroad, or any business in any way

CONNECTED WITH RAILROADS,

directly or inditectly, immediately or remotely. I never had any business transaction whatever with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any of its officers, or agents or representatives, and never, in manner, received from that company, directly or indirectly, a single dollar in money, or stocks, or bonds, or any other form of value. And, as to the particular transaction referred to, I never so much as heard of it until nearly two years after its alleged occurence, when it was talked of at the time of the Credit Mobilier investigation in 1873. But while my denial ought to be conclusive, I should greatly regret to be compelled to leave the matter there. I am. fortunately, able to sustain my own declaration by the most conclusive evidence that the case admits of, or that human testimony can supply. If any person or persons

KNOW THE TRUTH OR FALSITY.

of these it must be officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. I accordingly addressed a note to the president of that company, a gentleman who has been a director of the company since its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquaintance with its business transactions probably than any other man, The correspondence which I here submit will explain itself, and leave nothing to be said. I will read the letters in their proper order. They need no comment:

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 13, 1876.

Sidney Dillon, Esq., President Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Dear Sir: You have doubtless observed the scandal now in circulation in regard to my having been interested in certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road, alleged to have been purchased by your company in 1871.

It is due to me, I think, that some statement in regard to the matter should be made by yourself, as the official head of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Yours respectfully,
J. G. BLAINE.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC R.R.Co.,
NEW YORK, April 15, 1876.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 13th inst., and in reply desire to say that I have this day written Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at the time of the transaction referred to, a letter, of which I send a copy herewith. On receipt of his reply I will enclose it to you.

Very respectfully,
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Co.,
NEW YORK, April 15.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Sir: The press of the country are making allegations that certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were obtained from Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine, or that the avails in some form went to his benefit, and that the knowledge of these facts rested with the officers of the company and with yourself.

These statements are injurious both to Mr. Blaine and to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. There were never any facts to warrant them, and I think that a statement to the public is due both from you and myself. I desire as president of the company, to repel any such inference in the most emphatic manner, and would be glad to hear from you on the subject.

Very respectfully,
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Co.,
NEW YORK, April 22, 1876.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: As I advised you some days ago, I wrote Col. Thomas A. Scott, and beg leave to enclose you his reply.

I desire further to say, that I was a director at the time of the company and a member of the executive committee in 1871, and to add my testimony to that of Col. Scott's in verification of all that he has stated in the enclosed letter.

Yours truly,
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1876.

Sidney Dillon, Esq., President Union Pacific Railroad Company, New York:

My Dear Sir: I have your letter, under date New York, April 15, 1876, stating that the press of the country are making allegations that certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were obtained from Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, or that the avails in some form went to his benefit; that there never were any facts to warrant them; that it is your desire, as president of the company, to repel any such inference in the most emphatic manner; and asking me to make a statement in regard to the matter.

In reply I beg leave to say that, much as I dislike the idea of entering into any of the controversies that are before the public in these days of scandal, from which but few men in public life seem to be exempt, I feel it my duty to state:

That the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871 were not purchased or received from Mr. Blaine directly or indirectly, and that of the money paid by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or of the avails of said bonds, not one dollar went to Mr. Blaine, or to any person for him, or for his benefit in any form.

All statements to the effect that Mr. Blaine ever had any transaction with me, directly or indirectly, involving money or valuables of any kind, are absolutely without foundation in fact.

I take pleasure in making this statement to you, and you may use it in any manner you deem best for the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Very truly yours,
THOMAS A. SCOTT.

And this closes the testimony I have wished to offer.

Several newspapers—some of them, doubtless from friendly motives—have urged that I should ask for

A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

these charges. I might have done that and awaited the delay and slow progress that inevitably attend all Congressional investigations. Three and a half years ago I moved a committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges, and though every particle of proof in complete exculpation of myself was before the committee in thirty-six hours after its first meeting, I was compelled to wait for more than two months—indeed seventy full days— before I got a public report exonerating and vindicating me from the charges. If I had asked for a committee to investigate the pending matter I should have been compelled to await its necessarily slow action, with the charge all the while hanging over me, undenied and unanswered; and pending the proceedings of an investigation which I had myselt asked, propriety would have forbidden my collection and publishing the decisive proofs which I have now submitted.

For these reasons I have deemed that the shortest and most expeditious mode of vindication was the one which I was bound to choose by every consideration of myself personally and of my official relations. I have not omitted the testimony of a single material witness to the transaction on which the accusation against me is based, and unless I misapprehend the scope and force of the testimony it leaves no charges against me. In any and all events I am ready to submit the whole matter to the candid judgment of the House and the country, and if the House thinks the matter should be further inquired into I beg to express my entire readiness to give all the assitance in my power to make the investigation as thorough, as rigid and as impartial as possible.

Let me now, Mr. Speaker, briefly summarize what I have presented:

1. That the story of my receiving $64,000 or any other sum of money or any other thing of value from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, directly or indirectly, or in any form, is absolutely disproved by the most conclusive testimony.

2. That no bond of mine was ever sold to the Atlantic and Pacific or the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, and that not a single dollar of money from either of those companies ever went to my profit or benefit,

3. That instead of receiving bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road as a gratuity, I never had one, except at the regular market price, and that instead of making a large fortune out of that company, I have incurred a severe pecuniary loss from my investment in its securities, which I still retain; and out of such affairs as this grows the popular gossip of large fortunes amassed in Congress.

I can hardly expect, Mr. Speaker, that any statement from me will stop the work of those who have so industriously circulated these calumnies.—For months past the effort has been energetic and continuous to spread these stories in private circles, Emissaries of slander have visited the editorial rooms of leading Republican papers from Boston to Omaha, and whispered of revelations to come that were too terrible even to be spoken in loud tones, and at last the revelations have been made.

I am now, Mr. Speaker, in the fourteenth year of a not inactive service in this hall. I have taken and have given blows. I have, no doubt, said many things in the heat of debate which I would gladly recall. I have, no doubt, given votes which in fuller light I would gladly change. But I have never done anything in my public career for which I could be put to the faintest blush in any presence, or for which I cannot answer to my constituents, my conscience, and the great searcher of hearts.

AN ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

ADOPTED BY THE COLORED PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONVENTION, HELD IN NASHVILLE, AND ASKING THE ENACTMENT OF APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION UNDER THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

On the first day of January, 1863—a little over thirteen years ago—our emancipation from 245 years of enslavement was proclaimed. During the period which has intervened, in our National Congress, the various State Legislatures, and State Constitutional Conventions, upon the hustings before the people, and through the public press of our own and other lands, our legal, political and social status has been made the subject of continued and elaborate discussion and consideration. Constitutional action, as seen in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of our National Constitution, has been had by the General Government and confirmed by the people on this subject. Various enactments of the General Government, among these the Civil Rights Act, of 1866, and the act to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several States of this Union, commonly called the Enforcement Act of 1870, and the amendments thereto, have been passed with a view to determinate our status as American citizens, and to protect us in the enjoyment of our rights and the exercise of our powers as electors.

Within a few days the Supreme Court of the United States, upon two cases, certified to it from the Circuit Courts of Kentucky and Louisiana respectively, has had under consideration the Enforcement Act of 1870 referred to, and the Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, to enforce which, in our behalf, this act was passed; and has held in the first of these cases:

The United States vs. Hiram Reeves and Matthew Fouchee. First, "that the Fifteenth Amendment does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one. It prevents the States, or the United States, however, from giving preference in this particular, to one citizen of the United States over another on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Before its adoption this could be done It was as much with the power of a State to exclude citizens of the United States from voting on account of race. &c., as it was on account of age, propty or education. Now it is not. If citizens of one race, having certain qualifications, are permitted by law to vote, those of another having the same qualifications must be. Previous to to this amendment there was no Constitutional guarantee against this discrimination. Now there is."

This declaration of the Supreme Court is true. But while the Fifteenth Amendment does not *directly* confer the right of suffrage upon the colored citizens, it does so *indirectly*, by preventing that right being denied to him unless it is at *the same time*, and *in same way*, denied to all other classes of citizens. Here is a wise inhibition of discrimination; and it constitutes a practical guarantee of our political rights, provided it is inforced by appriate Congressional legislation.

Nor could our white fellow citizens, even did they desire it, disfranchise themselves and thus disfranchise us; for the Constitution makes it the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, whose distinguishing feature is representation, based upon the popular suffrage.

Secondly—The Supreme Court held that "the (Fifteenth) amendment has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is in the protecting power of Congress. That right is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This, under the express provisions of the second section of the amendment, Congress may enforce by 'appropriate legislation.'"

Here the decision of the Court is of special advantage to us. It is plainly and emphatically held that Congress is clothed with authority to protect us by appropriate legislation against discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise, such discrimination being based on race, color or previous condition of servitude. Conceding this power in Congress, the duty to exercise it is plainly implied and enjoined.

Having thus declared the true intent and effect of the Fifteenth Amendment, the learned Chief Justice proceeds to consider the further question whether the act before the Court—the Enforcement Act—is "appropriate legislation" within the meaning of the amendment, and after exhaustive and elaborate discussion, holds that it is not. He says; "We must therefore decide that Congress has not as yet provided, by 'appropriate legislation' for the punishment of the offense charged in the indictment, and that the Circuit Court property sustained the demurrers and gave judgment for the defendants."

To-day, then, our demand with regard to this subject is that Congress at once enact that 'appropriate legisiation' under the Fifteenth Amendment which is suggested by this learned decision of the Supreme Court, and which is indispensable to our protection in the exercise of our political powers.

The source of our rights is two-fold, as our citizenship is both National and State. In so far forth as these rights depend upon constitutional regulation and the laws of Congress, we ask that we be fully protected in their enjoyment. If legislation with regard thereto be needed, we ask our National legislators to provide it, and in such manner that we may expect enforcement of the law in our behalf by our National judiciary. While we ask in this behalf no special legislation predicated on our race, or color simply, we ask that in no respect shall our race or color be allowed to constitute any bar to, or denial of, that protection which under the law, is accorded to all other citizens. If by reason of former condition, or descent, and our relation to the community generally, peculiar care is required in the enforcement of the law in our behalf, justice, as well as our highest good, demands that such care be exercised, and legal provision to the extent of powers conferred be made. In other words, it is the duty of the Government to exert, if necessary, its entire power to protect the humblest citizen in the exercise and enjoyment of every legal and constitutional right. And in the application of this well settled American princle the colored citizen should not be made an exception.

Where our rights depend upon State enactment, we ask no recognition under the law other than that accorded to citizens generally; and wherever such recognition is given us, and we are protected in the enjoyment of our rights as citizens and voters of the State, we yield to none in our opposition to any legislation which tends to the subversion of the State system. Nevertheless, wherever the State system is made a shield and protection of oppression and outrage, even of the humblest citizen of our country, we hold it the duty of the General Government, under the Constitution of the United States, to furnish that protection, which belongs to every American, and without which our citizenship proves a sham, a delusion and a mockery.

As far as our rights have depended upon State or National legislation, such legislation has, in the past, been uniformly originated, enacted and enforced by the Republican party. And to that party we confidently look for such legislation as we now or may hereafter

need. Not only the past conduct of the party, but its faith and principles, which we accept and indorse, lead us to believe that it will secure to us such legislation, and the adequate enforcement thereof, as our condition may require.

The selfish considerations indicated, as well as the past conduct of the Republican party towards us, would lead us to give it our support. But higher considerations of statesmanship and sound policy induce us to approve its principles and sustain it by our votes. In its success we not only witness the enforcement of those sound principles of justice and freedom dear to every American, but in the administration of National and State affairs, as a rule, the cultivation of economy, purity and wisdom. In the success of this party we believe our freedom is assured, our rights guaranteed by law protected, free institutions and the general good conserved and advanced.

But, rising above party and party considerations, influenced alone by considerations of justice and law, we ask the passage of such law as when properly enforced our rights guaranteed by the Constitution shall be protected, and we permitted to enjoy the same without hindrance or molestation.

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

AN EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

John Oliver, agent of the Richmond Industrial School for Colored Youth's, spoke at Rev. Fields Cook's Church, Friday evening, 7th inst., and said:

A true and proper education of the colored youth of to-day in the Industrial arts is as vital to the future of the Race as is a maintenance of the principles which gave them Freedom; but when class distinction pervades the primary educational laws of the state, the practice and conduct of the public educators will always be invidious towards those for whom the distinction was made to apply; and you cannot remove the disperity until by usage and agitation you change public sentiment.

After speaking of the Civil Rights bill and that its failure would even be a disturbing element because the principles involved are left open for perpetual discussion, and any young man whose education shall have been impaired because denied the right to advance in the educational institutions of the State, will think and protest against this obstruction of his rights until color shall no longer be a bar to the privileges of his Race; he said that in consequence of this prejudicial distinction which now leads from the school to the workshop, we have a vast population of young people whose condition is one of inertia so far as the industrial occupation is concerned.

They are thrown into the hazards of life to face a blank existence, with no tangible process of future relief whatever. This condition of theirs has caused a few colored men of Richmond, to determine to establish an Industrial Institution in that City, with the hope of introducing some of the trades among our youths.

The Washington Correspondent of *The American Citizen* calls "THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE the organ of the Conservative Republicans of Va., of those who think the Negro should vote but should not share in the distribution of office. Complimentary! We oppose to this the indorsement of THE ADVOCATE by a convention in which two-thirds of the delegates were colored, many of them in Government positions sharing with white men the patronage of the Republican Party.

It must be a fact exclusively within the knowledge of this correspondent that THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE is misnamed, for while the correspondent wrote this, Mr. A. W. Harris, the editor of the Tribune came to the support of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE as explained by him in another column.

With possibly the exception of the 8th Congressional District, no Southern State, South Carolina or Louisiana possibly excepted, will show a larger number of Colored men in Federal offices than Virginia.

Moral—"Don't trust to your imagination for your facts."

Send in your orders for THE ADVOCATE at once, $1.00 a months pays for a club of six.

It has been rumored that *The New National Era* is to be be *revived*. *So mote it be!*

Several communications, one of them a spicy letter from Winchester, are left over for our next.

At the election for delegates to the Maryland State Republican Convention, in a majority of cases, Blaine men have been selected.

JAMES H. PLATT, father of our honored citizen the contestant in the Second Congressional District, died this month in Vermont, full of years and honor.

there. Let them redeem the State which did so much in the earlier days of the Republic to make our Centennial an event worthy of world-wide notice.

A CORRECTION.

The article headed To THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE in our last issue and signed "*Scalawag*" was by typographical error thus headed and signed. It occupied its proper place as a leader, and should have been headed THE LYNCHBURG CONVENTION AND ITS TRADUCERS.

ED.

The colored printers in Washinging are arranging to start a new weekly in that city. The Stock will be their own. The paper will edited by a prominent colored politician whose name has not been mentioned. Mr. Downing has been suggested as the coming man. We wish them success.

PINCHBACK.

The Chicago INTER-OCEAN has the following concerning a speech by ex-Governor Pinchback, before the Colored State Convention held in Mississippi a few weeks ago. We give a small extract because we believe it will prove interesting to all our readers:

SENATOR PINCHBACK SPOKE ABOUT TWO HOURS.

His remarks were evenly divided one-half being directed to the colored, convention and the other half to the Senate and House. He told his people that they must economize their means, and seek lands and homes of their own; that they must educate their children and bring them up to habits of industry and economy; that they must accord to all people their rights, and at the same time they must *insist* upon their own rights as accorded to them by the people and Constitution of the United States. The speaker said:

"It is folly for you to look and wait for United States troops to come here to place you in possession of your rights or to assist you in your local elections. The government is not going to send troops here to assist you in your local elections, nor protect you in voting, any more than it will send troops to Massachusetts or New Hampshire; and all those people who tell you that it will be done are to be looked upon by you with suspicion.—You must think and act for yourselves. You must assert your rights, and then defend them. No one else will do it for you. In your political affairs I would not advise you to go into the Democratic party; but, if you conduct yourselves properly, enough of that party will come to you to break up their orginization and strength, and bury that issue of race that has been attended with such baneful results.—No party can succeed or be prosperous, and its people be happy, that is founded upon race alone; but all races and all classes, when they have numerically a political strength, *must* and *will* have repressntation, without which there can be no peace. In all the large Northern cities both political parties respect the German and Irish element, and in making up their tickets always give them a fair representation. There must be no more race issues, and to avoid it you must overlook past political records and select the best men for the most responsible positions. You may feel despondent in consequence of your late defeat, but you must remember that majorities are nothing. It is principle alone that can win, and right must triumph in the end. It may require a long time, it may require a few martyrs; but any party founded upon principles of right must eventually win, and present majorities are but as nothing if you but do your duty, think for yourselves, and let your manhood be your own, independent protection. You are not the only people who have had obstacles to surmount. The example of the Jews stands in bold relief upon the pages of time in the history of the world. Like you they were once slaves, and after they were emancipated they met with persecutions; but backed by principles they believed to be right they have unitedly fought on, and on, generation after generation, age after age, until we now behold them leaders of education and princes of the commercial world, a political power in all lands, and one of their number Premier of England. When they left their masters they could neither read nor write. To-day their authors compete with the world, and their masses are educated in the arts and sciences. What an example for you, my people, whose advantages are so great. Husband those advantages and success will yet reward your efforts."

THE ordination of Rev. John Wood, of Page County, (Shanendoah Iron Works, in the Valley of Virginia,) took place at the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, Gordonsville, Va., Rev. W. S. Barrett, Pastor. On last Monday evening at 8 o'clock p. m., the Council veined and composed of about 14 Elders. The order of exercises were as follows: 1. Ordination Sermon by Elder F. L. Gibson; 2. Ordination Prayer, by Elder W. T. Coleman; 3. Charge, by Elder W. J. Barrett; 4. Presentation of the Bible, by Elder C. T. Johnton; 5. The hand of Fellowship, by Elder F. Tibbs; Benediction by the Candidate. Rev. Mr. Woods is called to the pastorate charge of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Page Co. The whole Council wishes Mr. Woods divine success.

SNAPS.

CANDIDATES

TO THE VOTERS OF ALEXANDRIA CITY AND COUNTY.—I desire to be a candidate for the vacant seat in the House of Delegates, to be filled at the May election. My views upon questions of State policy are well known, and also whatever claims I may have. I believe I can be of service to this community, if elected, and promise, in that event, to serve the interest of the city and county without prejudice, partiality or fear of individual consequences.

M. D. BALL.

TO THE VOTERS OF ALEXANDRIA CITY.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of City Sergeant. Thanking my friends for their former support, I hereby solicit its continuance in the election to be held on the 25th day of May, 1876. I have endeavored to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all, and my past course is the index of my future conduct.

ROBERT T. LUCAS.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of City Sergeant—subject to the action of the Conservative party in convention or primary election.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF ALEXAEDRIA.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Corporation Court, subject to the action of the Conservative party in convention or primary election.

MORTON MARYE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ALEXANDRIA. VA.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JAS. T. FRY, Proprietor.

I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and couvenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.

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REPORTED BY THOMAS PERRY,

General Commission Merchant,

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

SATURDAY, April 29, 1876.

FLOUR.			
Family, (choice)	8 00	@	8 75
Family	7 50	@	8 00
Extra,	6 75	@	7 00
Superfine	5 50	@	5 75
Fine	4 50	@	4 15
Rye	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT.			
Choice	1 60	@	1 63
Prime	1 50	@	1 60
Good	1 40	@	1 50
Fair	1 30	@	1 40
Common	1 25	@	1 30
CORN.			
White (old)	58	@	59
Mixed "	56	@	58
Corn Meal	57	@	58
New White	55	@	56
" Yellow	56	@	57
GRAIN.			
Rye	70	@	78
Oats	50	@	52
PLASTER.			
Lump, per ton, (2240 lbs).	3 50	@	3 75
Ground, per 2000 lbs.		@	5 50
Ground, in hired bags		@	6 50
" " new bags		@	7 50
" " Union A Bags		@	8 50
SALT.			
Liverpool fine	2 20	@	2 25
" Ground Alum	1 20	@	1 25
Syracuse, "		@	
Turk's Island, per bush.	45	@	50
WOOL.			
Tub washed	45	@	47
Fleece washed	38	@	44
Unwashed	31	@	33
BACON.			
Hams,	16	@	16½
Sides	13½	@	14
Shoulders	10½	@	11
Lard	13	@	14
Dressed Hogs	8½	@	9
BUTTER.			
Prime	35	@	38
Medium	30	@	55
Inferior	20	@	25
DRIED FRUIT			
Apples	6½	@	8
Peaches Pealed	12	@	15
" Unpealed	8	@	10
Cherries, (pitted)	14	@	18
Blackberries	7	@	9
Whortleberries	10	@	12
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Chickens per doz	3 00	@	5 00
FISH.			
Shad per Bbl	13 00	@	14 00
Herring " " (Roe)	10 00	@	10 25
Round Labrador		@	5 75
Split "	6 00	@	7 00
Mackerel, (No. 3)	9 50	@	10 00
HAY AND STRAW			
Timothy	17 00	@	22 00
Clover	14 00	@	17 00
Rye Straw	12 00	@	16 00
SUNDRIES.			
Eggs	16	@	17
Green Apples	2 00	@	3 50
Irish Potatoes	30	@	40
Onions	75	@	80
White Beans	60	@	75
Veal Calves	4	@	7
Beeswax	29	@	31
Country Soap	6	@	7
Tallow	5	@	28
Bones	1 00	@	1 25

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

CHANGE OF TIME, FEBRUARY 13, 1876.

From Washington City.

5.00 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.

7.00 A. M. Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.

7.30 A. M. Baltimore Express. Daily Breakfast at Relay.

8.00 A. M. New York Express. On Sunday only to Baltimore. Stopping at Way Stations.

8.45 A. M. Cincinnati, St. Louis; Pittsburg. Express Daily.

8.50 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.

9.45 A. M. On Sunday Stopping at Relay only.

8.50 A. M. Point of Rocks and Way Stations.

10.15 A. M. Baltimore Unlimited Express. No steps.

12.15 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.

1.30 P. M. New York and Norfolk Express. Daily. Parlor Cars. On Sunday to Baltimore only, Stopping at Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Baltimore Frederick, and Way Stations, (via Main Stem.)

4.25 P. M. Point of Rocks, Frederick, Winchester and Way Stations.

4.30 P. M. Baltimore Express, stopping at Laurel.

4.45 P. M. Baltimore, Annapolis and Way Stations.

5.30 P. M. Chicago, and Columbus Express. Daily connects for Hagerstown and Winchester.

6.00 P. M. Baltimore Express.

6.05 P. M. Baltimore, and Way Stations.

8.00 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations. Daily.

8.00 P. M. Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, and Pittsburg Express. Daily. All way Stations on Ohio and Chicago Divisions. Does not connect for Pittsburg on Sunday.

9.25 P. M. New York Express, Sleeping Cars to New York. Daily.

9.25 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction Daily.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON

4.45, 5.15, 6.00, 7.30, 8.45, 4.10 5 00, 6.20 and 10.10 except that 12.30 p. m., at 1.30 p. m. Sa... 6.50, 9.20, 10.30 p. m., daily, ex... No connection... town. Fr... Valley R... Philadelp... For fur... Baltimore a... ington St... where ord... be checked... the city.

L. ...

jy...

WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing SUNDAY, 6:45 p. m., February 13, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Baltimore	6.00 a m	10:10 p m
" Washington	7:55 "	11:50 "
" Alexandria	8:35 "	12:30 a m
" Gordonsville	1:10 p m	4:58 "
" Charl'sville	2:10 "	5:51 "
Arrive at Lynch'g	5:30 "	9:15 "
" Danville	0:00 "	12:55 p m

NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Danv'le daily	0:00 a m	8:00 p m
" Lynchburg	9.40 "	8.30 "
" Charl'sville	1.10 p m	12.02 m
" Gordonsville	2:30 "	1.18 "
Arrive at Alexan'a	6.40 "	5.50 "
" Washington	7.15 "	6.25 "
" Baltimore	9.30 "	8.15 "

At Washington passengers make close connection with all the lines to and from the North and West; at Danville daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to Memphis, Atlanta New Orleans, Arkansas and Texas, and at Gordonsville and Charlottesville by mail trains with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad East and West. Twice daily connections to Richmond.

MANASSAS DIVISION.

Leave Washington daily except Sunday, at 7.55 a. m., Alexandria at 8.35 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 4.40 p. m. Leave Strasburg to 6.35 a. m., and get to Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection between Warrenton and Main Line, with *mail train* only, leaving Washington 7:55 a. m., Alexandria 8:35 a. m.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS *run through without change between Baltimore and New Orleans*, via Lynchburg, East Tennessee and Atlanta Line, leaving Baltimore at 8.00 a. m.; also sleeper between Baltimore and Lynchburg, from Baltimore 10.10 p. m. Passenger trains between Alexandria and Baltimore run only by way of Washington, and without change.

Through tickets to Florida, and all the South and West by the many different lines at lowest rates.

G. J. FOREACRE Gen. Manager.
J. M. BROADUS, G. T. A. de18

1876 GREAT 1876

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH-WEST.

Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment.

Trains leave Washington, from Depot of BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD, Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as follows:

For Philadelphia, New York, and the East, 9.10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars 9.23 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Philadelphia and New York, 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; for Philadelphia, 4.50 p. m. daily, with Parlor Cars attached.

For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7.40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and via Lynchburg 7 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 3, 4 20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 6 and 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Tickets and information can be procured at principal Railroad Stations and Ticket Offices Southeast.

D. M. BOYD, JR. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager.
jal-d&wly

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—TWO TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND ROUND HILL.

BEGINNING APRIL 25th, 1876.

Leave Washington at 9 a.m. and 4.12 p. m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:25 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. and 7.20 p. m. Leave Round Hill at 5.20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; Pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8.15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4.20 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middlebur...

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

DOUGHNUTS.—One bowl rising, one bowl warm water, one cup butter, two cups sugar, two eggs.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One pound raisins, one pound currants, one pound suet, one pound flour, half pound citron, one nutmeg, one tablespoonful allspice, six eggs, one pound brown sugar; boil six hours.

HOW TO WASH BLACK CALICOES.—Put the calicoes in a boiler with enough cold water to cover them well, and let them come to a boil. Then take out into clean water, and soap and rub any part of the white (if there is any) which still looks soiled, after which rinse, wring as dry as possible, and dry quickly.

GOOD, BUT NOT EXPENSIVE, WEDDING CAKE.—Three pounds flour, one and three-fourths pound sugar, one and three-fourths pound butter, one pint milk, one pint good home made yeast, one pound raisins, stoned; one-fourth pound citron, two teaspoonfuls of mace, three eggs. Reserve half the sugar to beat up with the eggs, to be added with the fruit after it has well risen. Let it rise very light after the fruit is added; mace finely pulverized.

HOW TO COOK CRANBERRIES.—Put one quart or more of cranberries to cook with cold water to cover them. Let them boil slowly for one hour, then strain through a sieve or fine cloth, pour back in the stewpan or pot, and to every cup of juice put one cup of sugar, white or brown. Let boil for another hour; then, before taking them up, add corn starch to thicken to taste for a nice jelly; one teaspoonful and a half to every quart will be enough.

TO SHAPE ROLLS LIKE THE BAKERS'.—Roll out the risen dough when it is exceedingly light and puffy and cut it into rounds with a tumbler. Put a feather into some melted butter and rub it lightly over the rounds, then fold them into a half moon, prick them on the top, and lay on a flat tin to rise. When they are very light, bake in a hot oven about twenty minutes. The oven should be so hot you cannot hold your hand in it and count over twenty.

The Housewife's Table.

The following is a very valuable housewife's table, by which persons not having scales and weights at hand may readily measure the articles wanted to form any receipt without the trouble of weighing, allowance to be made for an extraordinary dryness or moisture of the article weighed or measured:

Wheat flour, one pound is one quart.

Indian meal, one pound two ounces are one quart.

Butter, when soft, one pound is one quart.

White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce are one quart.

Loaf sugar, broken, one pound is one quart.

Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces are one quart.

Ten eggs are one pound.

Flour, four pecks are one bushel.

Sixteen large teaspoonfuls are one pint.

Eight large teaspoonfuls are one gill.

Four large teaspoonfuls are one-half gill.

Two gills are one-half pint.

Two pints are one quart.

Four quarts are one gallon.

A common sized tumbler holds one-half a pint.

A common sized wine glass is one-half a gill.

A teacup is one gill.

A large wine glass is one gill.

A tablespoonful is one-half an ounce.

Forty drops are equal to one teaspoonful.

Four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

How He Did It.

A clergyman recently tried his hand writing up a distressing accident for a Boston local paper, and this is how he did it: Last evening, about six o'clock, as William Schuyler, an old and respected citizen of South Park, was leaving his residence to go down town, as has been his usual custom for many years, with the exception of only a short interval in the spring of 1850, during which he was confined to his bed by injuries received in attempting to stop a runaway horse by thoughtlessly throwing up his hands and shouting, which, if he had done so even a moment sooner, must have frightened the animal still more instead of checking its speed, although disastrous enough to himself as it was and rendered more melancholy will excite him to nigh he the pres- is of which the genius of th there and Whitelaw Reid, and-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

John Dolan was executed in New York city for the murder of James H. Noe. The murder was committed last August, and the murdered man was in defense of his premises at the time. He begged hard for his life, but the burglar said he could not trust him, and brutally beat the unfortunate man to death. Strong efforts were made to have Dolan's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, but Governor Tilden refused to interfere. Dolan died easily..... Ballou & Son, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, large mill owners, have failed for $1,000,000..... A United States steamer is sounding the Pacific ocean to test the practicability of a telegraph line.....Nevada's Democratic delegates to the national convention are in favor of Mr. Tilden.....There were 145 new cases and seventy-five deaths from the plague in Bagdad in four days. The left bank of the Tigris is now affected..... The total expense of the Philadelphia exposition is estimated at $8,500,000, which is thus partially provided for: United States appropriation, $1,500,000; Pennsylvania, $1,000,000; Philadelphia, $1,500,000, concessions, gifts and interest, $500,000; stock subscriptions, $2,500,000; total, $7,000,000—leaving $1,500,000 to be taken in as entrance fees.....Ohio's peach crop is considered ruined for this year, but other crops look favorable.....Over fourteen million cubic feet of timber have been cut in the Ottawa (Can.) district this season.....Over $10,000 in currency were redeemed in silver at the New York sub-treasury the day after the order to resume specie payment..... Fifteen religious pilgrims were drowned while crossing the river Vienne, near Parsac, France..... A balky horse harnessed to a wagon containing five persons backed into the river at Philadelphia, and Isabella Kerr, aged eighteen, was drowned. .... Two men entered the bank at Baxter Springs, Kan., at ten o'clock in the morning, and presenting pistols at the cashier's head, robbed the open safe of $3,000, with which they escaped.

Five murderers were hanged together at Fort Smith, Ark. Three of them were Choctaw Indians, one colored, and the other a white man. There were seven thousand spectators present.....Offenbach, the opera composer, has left Paris for this country.....Mollie Dean refused to marry Wm. Cooper, who had been attentive for some time, in St. Louis, whereupon he shot her twice and then blew out his own brains. The young woman died from the wounds.....The Spanish government announces that they will not make any distinctions between Catholics and Protestants in regard to chapels and cemeteries, as has heretofore been done.....California's grain crop promises to be unusually good. Fruit also looks well in most districts.

Numerous outrages by Indians are reported. .....The troops of Gen. Medina, the revolutionory president of Honduras, Central America, were badly beaten by the army of President Leiva, and a few days thereafter Medina was reported dead.....By an explosion of gunpowder in a railway tunnel in course of construction, near Neath, South Wales, the entire roof fell in, burying the workmen. At the time of this dispatch thirteen dead bodies and a number of wounded had been recovered. .... The Arcade, at Paterson, N. J., was destroyed and a number of neighboring stores injured by fire. Loss, $75,000.....Two carriage shops and several barns were destroyed by fire at New Canaan, Conn.....The Methodist camp meeting grounds at Tarentum, Pa., containing 150 cottages, many of them furnished, were ruined by fire.....While four men and a boy were descending a coal shaft at Brown's Station, Mo., in a bucket, the rope broke and the party fell one hundred feet. Three of the party were killed outright and the others died shortly after.

The Egyptian troops have begun their homeward movement from Abyssinia.....The bids for the five per cent. coupon bonds of 1881 were opened in the treasury at Washington, and the whole amount of $5,883,000 was awarded to Drexel, Morgan & Co., for one hundred and three cents seventy-eight and seven-sixteenth hundredths.....Riots have occurred throughout the island of Barbadoes, and an immense amount of property has been destroyed. The troops are actively engaged in suppressing the riotors wherever they appear, and already more than forty of the latter have been shot..... Much dissatisfaction is expressed in England over the bill creating Queen Victoria empress of India.....A landslide 200 by ninety feet occurred in a Rondout (N. Y.) brickyard, and a workman was caught and instantly killed..... A twelve-year-old son of John B. Schermerhorn was killed at Schenectady, N. Y., by the breaking of a buzz saw with which he was sawing wood....Elisha Sampson, of Danbury, Mass., sixty-seven years old, was murdered by an insane son who was in the hands of the sheriff.....The reports from the seal fisheries in the north of New Foundland are favorable. From forty thousand to fifty thousand have been hauled ashore on that coast.

Don Ameoto Esquirol has been elected to succeed Gen. Garcia as president of the republic of Costa Rica.....A night train on the Canada Southern line dashed into the Welland canal. The locomotive and eight freight cars were badly damaged. The fireman and engineer were killed. It is supposed that the latter was asleep, and did not observe that the bridge was open.....Barney Williams, the noted actor, who had been sick for a few weeks, was stricken with paralysis and died in New York city at the age of fifty-three....The Metropolitan hotel at Long Branch, N. J., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $70,000. hotel had just been enlarged, and was one *Hon.* finest at the Branch.....There were Deaths in New York city in one week..... ...y S. Linden, of Newark, N. J., having ...orted ...her betrothed, became de- ...mitted suicide with arsenic. ...ughter of Prof. Parker, of ...ity, were drowned by ...rboat while in their ...as been declared ...ean states of ...y ...n several unim ...taken place..... ...mpanied by his ...ere received at ...suite. ...ry of the insti- ...celebrated at ...Massa- ...Republican ...d although ...Blaine in- ...efore the convention they were not acted upon.....By the burning of an opera house in Rouen, France, while the entire company was preparing for the performance, many of the troupe lost their lives, the principal lady singer being among the number. Four soldiers were killed and a number wounded in the endeavor to save those confined in the burning building. Fifty persons were so badly injured as to necessitate their removal to the hospital..... John Smith shot five bullets into and killed Judge Carson, of Crab Orchard, Ky. A week thereafter, while on his way from court in charge of officers, several of the sons of the deceased endeavored to kill the prisoner. The young men were arrested before any harm was done, and on their promising not to repeat the attempt were set at liberty..... The French Atlantic cable is broken two hundred miles from Brest.....The governor of Barbadoes telegraphs that the troubles on the island are over..... The *Christian Union*, Beecher's paper, has again changed publishers, the last company having failed.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Merrill (Rep.), of Vermont, introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive free from duty a wedding present from the khedive of Egypt, and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, submitted the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Senate recommend to the President that he cause negotiations to be entered upon with the Chinese government to effect such change in the existing treaty between the United States and China as will lawfully permit the application of restrictions upon the great influx of Chinese subjects to this country.

Mr. Booth (Lib.), of California, from the committee on pensions, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 4,698 of the revised statutes so as to allow a pension of $37 per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg, in place of the $24 per month now allowed. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, reported back with amendments the concurrent resolution to secure uniformity in gold coin, moneys, and accounts between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House. Messrs. Morrill (Me.), Allison and Davis were appointed members of the conference committee on the part of the Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with the message of the House of Representatives refusing to concur in the Senate amendment to that bill. Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment, and ask for a committee of conference, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Sargent, Frelinghuysen and Withers members of the committee.

HOUSE.

Mr. Singleton (Dem.), of Mississippi, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and moved that they be non-concurred in. Agreed to.

Mr. Young (Dem.), of Tennessee, offered a resolution reciting the unsettled condition of the Mexican republic, and the many outrages committed on the persons and property of American citizens living in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande, and requesting the President of the United States to order such military force to rendezvous at some suitable point on the Rio Grande as will be able to enforce existing neutrality laws, to prevent hostilities on the border, and to preserve the peaceful relations between the two countries, and also requesting the President to direct the general of the army to proceed in person to the scene of the threatened outbreak, and to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain peace and protect the honor and dignity of this government. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, introduced a bill to regulate the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department, and after some debate the bill was passed—yeas, 139; nays, 94.

The District Tax bill, as amended by Mr. Neal's substitute providing a tax of one and one-half per cent. on all property, real and personal, was passed.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep.), of Ohio, from the judiciary committee, submitted a report in relation to the Pacific railroads, proposing a bill requiring them to create a sinking fund to pay at maturity the principal and interest of the subsidy bonds issued to them by the government. Recommitted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. Piper (Dem.), of California, moved to amend the item for the San Francisco mint by increasing the appropriation for wages from $225,000 to $627,000.

Mr. Randall moved to amend the amendment by providing that the rate of wages paid at the San Francisco mint shall not exceed those at the Philadelphia mint by more than twenty-five per cent. (allowing fifteen per cent. for the difference between paper and gold, and ten per cent. for the cost of living). Agreed to.

Motions to insert an item of $14,000 to carry on an assay office in the mint buildings at New Orleans, and an item of $4,000 for the mint of Charlotte, N. C., after a long discussion were adopted. An item of $5,000 was also inserted for an assay office at Boise City.

The question of the compensation of Territorial judges (fixed in the bill at $2,500) gave rise to discussion, most of the speeches being against the utter inadequacy of that compensation. Mr. Cannon, of Utah, illustrated it by the statement that the Territorial Legislature of Utah made an appropriation to increase the compensation of the United States judges, who acted there in a dual capacity.

Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, expressed his astonishment at Mr. Cannon's statement, and intimated that any Federal judge who received compensation from any outside source deserved impeachment, and offered an amendment forbidding Territorial judges to accept any compensation except that provided by Congress. Agreed to.

A Centennial Feature.

A department at the Centennial will undertake the care of cloaks, shawls, umbrellas and other hindrances brought by visitors. For example, when a man arrives at the show with a light overcoat or an umbrella which he doesn't want to be bothered with on his long tour through the exhibition, he delivers it, receives a check for it, designates any station in the exhibition grounds at which he wants to find it, and presto! it is transported there by a sprite in uniform and delivered to him at any hour.

A Virginia editor, whose paper has just suspended, says that he entered the field of journalism under the impression that there were "millions in it." "And so there are," he continued, "but they remain in it yet."

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

A recent English writer says that no new oaths have been invented in that country for a long time. "People," he says, "continue to swear in a mechanical way, but profanity has lost the vivacity and freshness which once distinguished it."

Unlimited Remedial Resources.

People sometimes suppose that Dr. Pierce's family medicines represent the entire extent of his resources for curing disease. This is an error. Experience proved that while the Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Compound Extract of Smart Weed, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, would, if faithfully used, cure a large variety of chronic complaints, there would be here and there a case which, from its severity, or from its complication with other disorders, would resist their action. These exceptional cases required a thorough examination into their symptoms, to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the disease or diseases under which the patient was laboring, and the use of specific remedies to meet and overcome the same. This led to the establishment of the World's Dispensary, at Buffalo, N. Y., with its faculty of physicians and surgeons, each of whom is skilled in the treatment of chronic disorders in general and those belonging to his own special department in particular. To one is assigned diseases of the throat and lungs; to another, diseases of the kidneys and urogenital organs; to another, diseases of the digestive system; to another, diseases of the nervous system; and to another, diseases of the eye and ear. Thus the highest degree of perfection in medicine and surgery is attained. The establishment of this institution enables the doctor to meet a long-felt want in the treatment of the more severe chronic affections. By a careful consideration of the symptoms as given in writing, he successfully treats thousands of cases at their homes. Others visit the dispensary in person. The amplest resources for the treatment of lingering affections are thus placed at the disposal of every patient, and those on whom the proprietary medicines do not have the desired effect can procure a more thorough and efficient course by a personal application to the proprietor of the World's Dispensary.

Pain in the Side and Lungs.

WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., Dec. 10.

Gentlemen—Having received great benefit from the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I cheerfully give you a statement of my case, hoping it may influence some unfortunate sufferer to give your remedy a trial. During the winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and lungs, and a general depression of health, to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and my friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly recommended remedies with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Huntley, to give the balsam a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your balsam is one of the best remedies for coughs, colds, and all lung diseases, now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such. Yours truly, PETER SHAW.

50 cts. and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.*

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot. *

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09	@	11¼
Common to Good Texans	03¾	@	09¼
Milch Cows	40 00	@	75 00
Hogs—Live		@	
Dressed	10¾	@	10¾
Sheep	05¾	@	08
Lambs	10	@	16
Cotton—Middling	12¾	@	13
Flour—Extra Western	5 85	@	7 00
State Extra	5 85	@	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@	1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 22	@	1 22
Rye—State	93	@	98
Barley—State	86	@	86
Barley—Malt	1 10	@	1 10
Oats—Mixed Western	42	@	47
Corn—Mixed Western	67	@	67
Hay, per cwt	80	@	1 15
Straw, per cwt	65	@	1 15
Hops	75@12	@17	olds 04 @ 06
Pork—Mess	22 00	@22	15
Lard	13¾	@	13¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	25 00	@27	00
" No. 2, new	13 00	@15	50
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 25	@ 5	25
Herring, Scaled, per box	24	@	24
Petroleum—Crude	07¾	@08	Refined, 13¾
Wool—California Fleece	28	@	28
Texas "	20	@	24
Australian "	43	@	46
Butter—State	24	@	35
Western Dairy	28	@	32
Western Yellow	22	@	30
Western Ordinary	16	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	06	@	13
State Skimmed	04	@	06
Western	08	@	12
Eggs—State	17½	@	17½

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 37	@	1 37
Rye—State	91	@	93
Corn—Mixed	58	@	64
Barley—State	84	@	84
Oats—State	38	@	50

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25	@10	00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 40	@ 1	40
Corn—Mixed	59	@	60
Oats	37	@	38
Rye	6½	@	75
Barley	73	@	75

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾	@	12¾
Flour—Extra	8 75	@ 8	75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@ 1	20
Rye	75	@	78
Corn—Yellow	50	@	50
Oats—Mixed	45	@	46
Petroleum	08¾	@	08¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@	07
Sheep	06¾	@	07½
Hogs—Dressed	11¾	@	12¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00	@	8 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 10	@	1 10
Rye	87	@	87
Corn—Yellow	63	@	64
Mixed	62	@	63
Oats—Mixed	42	@	43¾
Petroleum—Crude	10½@10¾		Refined, 14¾

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00	@	8 75
Sheep	2 50	@	7 00
Lambs	2 00	@	6 50

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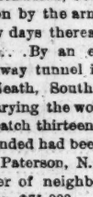

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